

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 7
901 NORTH 5TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101

AUG 19 2010

Mr. Wayne Gieselmann, Director
Environmental Protection Division
Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Wallace Building
502 East 9th Street
Des Moines, Iowa 50319

Dear Mr. Gieselmann:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has completed its review of a subset of the revisions to Iowa's Water Quality Standards (WQS) under Iowa's Code of State Regulations (567 Iowa Administrative Code, Chapter 61). The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) sent revisions to Iowa's WQS to EPA for review and approval, as required under federal regulations at 40 CFR §131.20, by letters dated December 3, 2009. The new or revised WQS were approved by the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission (EPC) on July 21, 2009, and September 15, 2009; published in the Code of State Regulations on August 12, 2009, and October 7, 2009, and formally received by EPA with the Attorney General certification on December 7, 2009. This WQS package includes a Surface Water Classification (SWC) document (a rule-referenced document) that IDNR revised to be consistent with the EPC's decision. Today, EPA is acting on a subset of waters contained in that revised SWC document.

Under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), 33 U.S.C. § 1313(c), states are to review their WQS at least every three years and submit any revised or new WQS to EPA for review and approval. Federal regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.20, 131.21, and 131.22 implement these requirements. As part of the review process, IDNR held six public hearings on the proposed rules between April 7 and April 16, 2009, to receive public input and comment on the proposed WQS revisions. IDNR also solicited public comment during the UAA assessment process. Based on our review, Iowa's public participation process is consistent with and satisfies the procedural requirements of 40 CFR § 131.20.

TODAY'S DECISION

As Director of the Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division, I am charged with the responsibility of reviewing and approving or disapproving new or revised state WQS under Section 303(c) of the CWA. With this letter, EPA is approving and/or disapproving a subset of the new or revised WQS submitted by IDNR and will review the remaining new or revised WQS and determine if the bases for the revisions are approvable in a subsequent action. EPA is not

taking action on certain provisions included in IDNR's submission that are not new or revised WQS. The provisions addressed in today's decision are listed below. The enclosure to this letter provides a more detailed description of EPA's rationale for approving the new or revised WQS provisions.

SECTION I – ITEMS EPA IS APPROVING

- A. A subset of revisions to the November 11, 2009¹, Surface Water Classification Document to designate Class A3 children's recreational uses for 19 water bodies (Table 1).
- B. A subset of revisions to the SWC to designate Class A2 secondary contact recreation uses for 8 water bodies (Table 2).
- C. Resegmentation on certain water bodies and use designations for 37 segments (Table 3).
- D. Revision to aquatic life uses (captured in all three enclosed Tables).

EPA initiated consultation with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service ("the Services") under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act in September 2006. Section 7(a)(2) requires that federal agencies, in consultation with the Services, insure that their actions are not likely to jeopardize the existence of federally-listed species or result in the adverse modification of designated critical habitat of such species. As of today, this consultation has not been completed. By approving the standards, "subject to the results of consultation under Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act," EPA retains the discretion to revise its approval decisions if the consultation identifies deficiencies in the WQS.

We look forward to continue working with IDNR to continue to update its water quality standards through the triennial review process. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact John DeLashmit, Chief, Water Quality Management Branch, at (913) 551-7821 or delashmit.john@epa.gov. The staff level point of contact regarding this letter and enclosure is John Reyna, and he may be reached at (913) 551-7021.

Sincerely,



William A. Spratlin
Director
Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division

Enclosure:

cc: Mr. Chuck Corell, Ms. Lori McDaniel, IDNR
Ms. Amy Newman, EPA Headquarters

¹ IDNR submitted to EPA a Surface Water Classification (SWC) Document via email on March 12, 2010, which was inadvertently been omitted from the original submission.

ENCLOSURE

EPA REGION 7 APPROVAL OF PORTIONS OF THE IOWA 2009 WATER QUALITY STANDARDS REVISIONS

Under Section 303(c) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is charged with reviewing and approving or disapproving state-adopted water quality standards (WQS). This authority has been delegated to the ten EPA Regional Administrators and, in EPA Region 7, further delegated to the Director of the Water, Wetlands and Pesticides Division. To determine if new or revised state WQS are consistent with the CWA and its implementing regulations, pursuant to EPA Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) at 40 CFR §§ 131.5 and 131.6, EPA must review the WQS and determine:

- (1) Whether the state has adopted water uses which are consistent with the requirements of the CWA;
- (2) Whether the state has adopted criteria that protect the designated water uses;
- (3) Whether the state has followed its legal procedures for revising or adopting standards;
- (4) Whether the state standards which do not include the uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA are based upon appropriate technical and scientific data and analyses, and
- (5) Whether the state submission meets the minimum requirements for water quality standards submissions to EPA (See 40 CFR § 131.6).

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has authority to develop surface WQS that apply to “Waters of the State,” which had been defined in Iowa State regulations to mean:

“Any stream, lake, pond, marsh, watercourse, waterway, well, spring, reservoir, aquifer, irrigation system, drainage system, and any other body or accumulation of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the State or any portion thereof.” 455B.171.

Background – Relevant Regulatory Text from the Federal Water Quality Standards regulation at 40 CFR § 131.10 related to Designated Uses and Use Attainability Analyses (UAAs)

EPA’s regulation at 40 CFR § 131.10 describes the regulatory requirements related to designated uses. Consistent with the CWA Sections 101(a)(2) and 303(c)(2)(A), 40 CFR § 131.10 provides the following requirements:

- (a) Each state must specify appropriate water uses to be achieved and protected. The classification of the waters of the state must take into consideration the use and value of water for public water supplies, protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife, recreation in and on the water, agricultural, industrial, and other purposes including

navigation. In no case shall a state adopt waste transport or waste assimilation as a designated use for any waters of the United States.

(b) In designating uses of a water body and the appropriate criteria for those uses, the state shall take into consideration the water quality standards of downstream waters and shall ensure that its water quality standards provide for the attainment and maintenance of the water quality standards of downstream waters.

(c) States may adopt sub-categories of a use and set the appropriate criteria to reflect varying needs of such sub-categories of uses, for instance, to differentiate between cold water and warm water fisheries.

(d) At a minimum, uses are deemed attainable if they can be achieved by the imposition of effluent limitations required under Sections 301(b) and 306 of the CWA and cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control.

(e) Prior to adding or removing any use, or establishing sub-categories of a use, the state shall provide notice and an opportunity for a public hearing under § 131.20(b) of this regulation.

(f) States may adopt seasonal uses as an alternative to reclassifying a water body or segment thereof to uses requiring less stringent water quality criteria. If seasonal uses are adopted, water quality criteria should be adjusted to reflect the seasonal uses, however, such criteria shall not preclude the attainment and maintenance of a more protective use in another season.

(g) States may remove a designated use which is not an existing use, as defined in § 131.3, or establish subcategories of a use if the state can demonstrate that attaining the designated use is not feasible because:

(1) Naturally occurring pollutant concentrations prevent the attainment of the use; or

(2) Natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating state water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met; or

(3) Human caused conditions or sources of pollution prevent the attainment of the use and cannot be remedied or would cause more environmental damage to correct than to leave in place; or

(4) Dams, diversions, or other types of hydrologic modifications preclude the attainment of the use, and it is not feasible to restore the water body to its original condition or to operate such modification in a way that would result in the attainment of the use; or

(5) Physical conditions related to natural features of the water body, such as the lack of a proper substrate, cover, flow, depth, pools, riffles, and the like, unrelated to water quality, preclude attainment of aquatic life protection uses; or

(6) Controls more stringent than those required by Sections 301(b) and 306 of the CWA would result in substantial and widespread economic and social impact.

(h) States may not remove designated uses if:

(1) They are existing uses, as defined in § 131.3, unless a use requiring more stringent criteria is added; or

(2) Such uses will be attained by implementing effluent limits required under Sections 301(b) and 306 of the CWA and by implementing cost-effective and reasonable best management practices for nonpoint source control.

(i) Where existing water quality standards specify designated uses less than those which are presently being attained, the state shall revise its standards to reflect the uses actually being attained.

(j) A state must conduct a use attainability analysis as described in § 131.3(g) whenever:

(1) The state designates or has designated uses that do not include the uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA; or

(2) The state wishes to remove a designated use that is specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA or to adopt subcategories of uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA which require less stringent criteria.

(k) A state is not required to conduct a use attainability analysis under this regulation whenever designating uses which include those specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the CWA.

EPA's regulatory definition of a UAA is found in 40 § CFR 131.3(g): "Use attainability analysis is a structured, scientific assessment of the factors affecting attainment of a designated use, which may include chemical, physical, biological, and economic factors as described in § 131.10(g)." The purpose of a UAA is to determine the highest attainable use for a water body and provide the supporting documentation when a state or tribe refines its designated uses. EPA requires that a UAA provide sufficient information to support a technical and legally defensible determination that a "fishable/swimmable" use is not attainable and to support the designation of any use that does not include the "fishable/swimmable" use (40 CFR § 131.6(f)). In other words, there must be an adequate scientific and technical rationale in the administrative record to support the resulting use change. UAAs must have sufficient data and information to demonstrate that attaining the fishable and/or swimmable use is not feasible (using one or more of the 40 CFR § 131.10(g) factors as cited above), and the analysis must identify and result in the adoption of the "highest attainable use," which should reflect the factors and constraints that were evaluated as part of the UAA process. In identifying the highest attainable use, the same

regulatory factors and the data analysis applied to support removing a use should also be applied to determine the highest attainable use. EPA interprets the CWA's objectives at Sections 303(c) and 101(a)(2) of the CWA to mean that, "wherever attainable," waters must protect the CWA Section 101(a)(2) uses and that states should be striving to attain the CWA Section 101(a)(2) uses by designating the attainable use as close to a CWA Section 101(a)(2) use as possible (i.e., the highest attainable use).

IDNR WQS Submission

The Iowa Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) submitted two Water Quality Standards packages to EPA for review and approval, as required under federal regulations at 40 CFR § 131.20, by letters dated December 3, 2009. The submittals contain all of IDNR's new or revised use designations. The Surface Water Classification (SWC) documents in the December 3, 2009 submission, contained several revised use designations that reflect the IDNR's recommendations and actions of the Iowa Environmental Protection Commission (EPC). EPA's review will focus on the latest SWC document dated November 11, 2009, which contain all recommended use designation changes.

IDNR conducted UAAs pursuant to its June 22, 2005, Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol and the March 22, 2006, Warm Water Stream Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol; the Protocols are intended to provide guidelines to any party interested in conducting UAA investigations which provide scientifically defensible field information on the existing and attainable uses of the state's waters. The Protocols specify that field information should be gathered during base flow¹ conditions, and should include a visual inspection of the targeted water body at a minimum of three (3) road crossings and other publicly accessible locations which can include city, county, and state parks. According to the Recreational Use Protocol, areas of public use are to be included when analyzing stream uses prior to proposing a change in the recreational use designation to secondary contact recreation or when removing a recreational use designation. In addition, the Recreational Use Protocol directs the user to solicit information from the public to obtain data regarding uses occurring on the targeted water bodies. This includes interviews of the public who are present at a site while the UAA is being conducted, waterside landowners, local residents, and the county conservation offices. In an effort to fulfill its obligation to gather public comments, in some cases, IDNR also left postage-paid interview postcards at nearby residences during site assessments to encourage comment as part of their UAA public participation process.

As discussed above, IDNR relied on Iowa's June 22, 2005, *Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol* (Protocol) to conduct the recreational UAAs and to evaluate depth data collected and the extent to which the depth of the waters were sufficient to support primary contact recreational uses. Although the 2008 revision to the Iowa Protocol removed the specific depth criteria from the Protocol, the UAA conclusions submitted to EPA repeatedly

¹ Iowa's Recreational Use Assessment and Attainability Analysis Protocol define "base flow" as: "...that portion of a stream's flow contributed by sources of water other than precipitation runoff. This refers to a fair weather flow sustained primarily by springs or groundwater seepage, wastewater discharges, irrigation return flows, releases from reservoirs, or some combination of these."

relied on the depth criteria guidelines from the 2005 Protocol, which IDNR used to determine the attainability of primary contact recreation. For example, in reaching the conclusion that primary contact recreation is attainable, many UAAs state: “There were areas assessed that reached the average depths of 19 inches or greater required to support primary contact recreational uses....” IDNR’s June 22, 2005, Protocol provides the following guidance:

The field data submitter may show that naturally caused ephemeral², intermittent³, or low-flow conditions exist in the water body and may prevent the attainment of recreational uses or preclude the attainment of the Class A1 use designation. Stream studies should be conducted during the recreational season (March 15 to November 15) unless sufficient evidence can be provided outside this season. In order to support primary contact recreation, a maximum depth of at least one (1.0) meter (3.28 feet) in the deepest pool or an average depth of at least one-half (0.5) meter (1.64 feet) must be maintained during base flow conditions (see paragraph on Base Flow Conditions on Page 14). The average depth criterion is met if more than 50 percent (%) of all of the water surveyed from an observation point is at least 0.5 meter in depth.

Iowa’s 2007 revision of its Recreational Use Protocol contains language similar to that quoted above. The potential affect of the revised language is significant. The 2007 language reads, “The average depth criterion is met if more than 50% of all of the water surveyed in the assessed reach is at least 0.5 meter in depth.” Interpreting this sentence literally would result in finding that primary contact recreation would be attainable on a stream reach, which may be miles in length, only if the average depth in more than 50 percent of the reach is greater than a 0.5 meter. **This Protocol provision is an unreasonable interpretation of 40 CFR 131.10(g)(2).** Primary contact recreation can take place in an isolated pool within a stream reach, even if 50 percent or less of the surveyed reach has an average depth less than 0.5 meter. In other words, primary contact recreation may take place in isolated pools within a stream reach even if the pools are not representative of the reach as a whole. Potential recreational users will seek out pools for recreation without regard to whether the pools are representative of the remainder of the stream segment. Therefore, primary contact recreation is attainable if it is possible at any location within the stream segment.

EPA’s Review of Iowa’s UAAs and Subsequent Designated Use Changes

Tables 1-3 provided at the end of this enclosure constitute the revisions upon which EPA is taking action today. Tables 1-3 include revisions to the Surface Water Classification (SWC) document where IDNR provided sufficient information to change the designated use or the

² *Ephemeral stream* is a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation in the immediate watershed or in response to the melting of a cover of snow and ice, and which has a channel bottom that is always above the local water table [30 CFR 701.5].

³ *Intermittent stream* is defined as a stream that flows only part of the time. Flow generally occurs for several weeks or months in response to seasonal precipitation, due to groundwater discharge, in contrast to an ephemeral stream, which flows but a few hours or days following a single storm. [USEPA Terminology Reference System, http://oaspub.epa.gov/trs/trs_proc_qry.navigate_term?p_term_id=13328&p_term_cd=TERMDIS]. *Intermittent stream* means—A stream or reach of a stream that is below the local water table for at least some part of the year, and obtains its flow from both surface runoff and ground water discharge [30 CFR 701.5].

segment length of a water body. EPA reviewed a subset of revisions to the Iowa Water Quality Standards, as depicted in Tables (1-3), which meet CWA requirements and are therefore approved. EPA reviewed Iowa's UAAs to ensure their technical and legal defensibility as the basis for removing a primary contact recreational use on certain waters. EPA conducted its analysis pursuant to its implementing federal regulations, specifically 40 CFR §§ 131.5(a), 131.6(a), (f), and 131.10. These sections govern states' adoption of designated uses by requiring states to 1) adopt use designations consistent with the provisions of Sections 101(a)(2) and 303(c)(2) of the CWA (40 CFR § 131.6(a)), 2) submit information which will aid the Agency in determining the adequacy of the scientific basis of the standards which do not include the uses specified in Section 101(a)(2) of the Act (40 CFR § 131.6(f)), and 3) set forth the circumstances and process by which states adopt and revise their designated uses (40 CFR § 131.10).

EPA also evaluated the aquatic life UAAs (conducted concurrently with the recreational UAAs) and the supporting data provided by IDNR as a basis for revising many of the warm water aquatic life uses for the waters listed in Tables 1-3. As noted in EPA's February 11, 2008, WQS approval action on previous Iowa WQS revisions, the numeric criteria for all three of Iowa's aquatic life uses, Classes B(WW-1), B(WW-2), and B(WW-3), are equivalent to EPA's recommendations published pursuant to Section 304(a) of the CWA. All three of these categories are considered by EPA to be Section 101(a)(2) uses. Therefore, waters placed into or moved between these warm water aquatic life use categories requires scientific rationale for the use change and EPA approval, but do not require a UAA to support the change in designated use. Based on our review, we have determined that the aquatic life use designation changes in Tables 1-3, are consistent with the water quality standards requirements of CWA Sections 101(a)(2), 303(c)(2) and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 CFR § 131.

SECTION I – WATER QUALITY STANDARDS EPA IS APPROVING

A. A subset of revisions to the Surface Water Classification to designate Class A3 children's recreational uses

IDNR designated all of the waters listed in Table 1 with children's recreational uses, Class A3 and removed the Class A1 primary contact recreational use. This use revision does not lower the level of recreational protection, as both the Class A1 and Class A3 uses are supported by the same numeric criteria for pathogens. Because IDNR assigned a recreational use that is equivalent to a designation that meets the Section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement, EPA approves use designations identified in Table 1, which are in accordance with the requirements of the CWA and EPA's implementation regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5(a) and 131.10.

The majority of the use designation changes occurred as a result of public comments indicating children recreate in a stream. EPA believes public involvement is an important step in the UAA process and commends IDNR's effort to solicit public comments. Public comments are a source of relevant information when considering a designated use.

B. A subset of revisions to the Surface Water Classification to designate Class A2 secondary contact recreational uses

IDNR has defined secondary contact recreational (SCR) use as: “Waters in which recreational or other uses may result in contact with the water that is either incidental or accidental. Class A2 uses include fishing, commercial and recreational boating, any limited contact incidental to shoreline activities and activities in which users do not swim or float in the water body while on a boating activity.” Based on the definitions for Iowa’s use designations in Chapter 61 of the Iowa Administrative Code 567, the Class A2 use designation alone is not considered by EPA to be a Section 101(a)(2) recreational use as it does not protect for immersion in the water. Iowa has sub-categorized its recreational uses by specifying three designated uses for the protection of recreational activities: 1) primary contact recreation, which is intended to protect individuals during full body contact activities, such as swimming; 2) secondary contact recreation, which is intended to protect individuals from health effects that may result from ingestion and exposure during partial contact with the waters, such as wading; and 3) children’s recreation, which is intended to protect children while playing in and around the water body. Since the State established a less stringent criteria to protect SCR uses, a UAA must be conducted before adopting the SCR use for a specific water pursuant to 40 CFR 131.10(j)(2).

Table 2 of this Enclosure lists waters in which IDNR designated a water body with the Class A2 secondary contact recreational use and removed the Class A1 primary contact recreational use. This use change lowers the level of protection afforded to waters with the Class A1 primary contact recreational use because the Class A2 secondary contact recreational use is protected with less stringent criteria for pathogens.

EPA evaluated the depth data and other available data to determine whether the information supported the state’s conclusion that the Class A1 primary contact recreational uses were not attainable for these waters. EPA also evaluated IDNR’s determination that the stream assessments were conducted during representative stream flow conditions; this information is essential to ensure that the attainability of the use is adequately assessed. IDNR has also explained to EPA⁴ that, “There is no blanket requirement to disinfect but disinfection will be necessary to meet the permit limits based on either primary or secondary contract recreation uses. Our rules apply E. coli limits as “end of pipe” limits, mixing zones are not used.”

IDNR focused primarily on the extent to which the size, depth, and flow of the water would not be sufficient to support activities which may result in prolonged and direct contact with the water and involve considerable risk of ingesting water in quantities sufficient to pose a health hazard. As described above, IDNR assigned a secondary contact recreational use to water bodies where the maximum depth measurements were less than one meter or the average depth was less than 0.5 meters and no other information indicated that primary contact recreation was attainable.

IDNR’s conclusions in the UAAs for the water bodies in Table 2 are supported by the field data sheets which state that the depth measurements demonstrate that there is not adequate

⁴ See: IDNR letter from Wayne Geiselman to William A. Spratlin, dated June 23, 2010.

depth for primary contact recreation in the stream. In addition, no other information, such as public comments, was received for these waters, indicating that primary contact recreation is an attainable use. In cases where the depth and/or flows are sufficiently low, the factor listed at 40 CFR § 131.10(g)(2) is relevant in assessing whether primary contact recreational uses are attainable. That factor specifies that a designated use may be removed if attaining the designated use is not feasible because “natural, ephemeral, intermittent or low flow conditions or water levels prevent the attainment of the use, unless these conditions may be compensated for by the discharge of sufficient volume of effluent discharges without violating state water conservation requirements to enable uses to be met.”

EPA has determined that these assessments were conducted during a normal seasonal stream flow condition where water levels may prevent the attainment of the primary contact recreational use. EPA accepts IDNR’s approach to designate secondary contact recreation in instances where water levels are not sufficient to support primary contact recreation activities during the months when primary contact recreation would otherwise take place as long as: 1) these assessments were conducted during normal seasonal stream flow conditions, and; 2) there is no other information indicating that primary contact recreation is attainable. Relying upon depth measurement as a basis for determining that water levels are not sufficient to support primary contact recreation is consistent with previous EPA decisions. (See Water Quality Standards for Kansas; Final Rule 68 FR 40428 and EPA’s determination under Section 303(c)(4)(B) of the CWA in the State of Missouri; dated October 31, 2006).

IDNR’s proposal to designate these waters with a secondary contact recreation use is consistent with the goals of Section 101(a)2 of the CWA and EPA’s implementing regulations. IDNR has stated in its conclusions, “While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it is being used for other forms of in-stream recreation as evidence of use was observed.” EPA provides further explanations of the agency’s evaluation of the data and information in Table 2. EPA approves these designated use changes because they are consistent with the CWA and EPA’s implementing regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5, 131.6 and 131.10.

C. Resegmentation on certain water bodies and use designations

Some of the SWC revisions to the streams listed in Table 3 modify the legal descriptions to reflect or update appropriate geographic locations and to identify their position in the watershed. Some revised stream segments listed in Table 3 represent a shortening of stream segments because IDNR split stream segments into two or more separate segments. EPA is acting on the specific stream segments that retained the Class A1 primary contact recreational use as identified in Table 3. EPA must also act on each of the remaining segments which resulted from the re-segmentation and which did not retain the Class A1 primary contact recreational use. EPA’s actions on the segments which were created by a re-segmentation are depicted in Tables 1-2. EPA provides further explanations of the agency’s evaluation of the data and information in Table 3. EPA approves these revisions because they are consistent with the CWA and EPA’s implementing regulations at 40 CFR §§ 131.5, 131.6 and 131.10.

D. Revision of Aquatic Life Uses

The revisions to the aquatic life use designations are shown in Tables 1-3. As noted in EPA's February 11, 2008 action, the numeric criteria for all three of Iowa's aquatic life uses, Classes B(WW-1), B(WW-2), and B(WW-3), are equivalent to EPA's criteria recommendations published pursuant to Section 304(a) of the CWA. All three of these categories are considered by EPA to be Section 101(a)(2) uses. Therefore, waters placed into or moved between these warm water aquatic life use categories require a justification and EPA approval, but do not require a UAA to support the change in designated use. When Iowa applied the fishable/swimmable uses, as described in Chapter 61.3(1)b, to many waters of the state, those waters were classified with the Class B (WW-1) aquatic life use as a default use. It is appropriate for Iowa to move these waters into an aquatic life use classification that most accurately describes the aquatic life residing in those waters. Although IDNR was not required to conduct UAAs for these streams, the UAAs submitted by IDNR explain the rationale for revising the designated aquatic life use. EPA approves these revisions because they are consistent with the CWA and EPA's implementing regulations at 40 C.F.R §§ 131.5, 131.6 and 131.10.

Table 1 - Revisions to Designate Children's Recreational Uses and Aquatic Life Use Changes

	BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
1	Western	7	Mosquito Creek	Pottawattamie	A3	B(WW-2)	Confluence with Little Mosquito Cr. (Pottawattamie Co.) to the (E. line S16, T75N, R43W, Pottawattamie Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
2	Western	104	Unnamed Creek	Plymouth	A3	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (NW1/4, NE1/4, S17, T92N, R45W, Plymouth Co.) to the storm sewer outfall (NW1/4, NE1/4, S17, T92N, R45W, Plymouth Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
3	Des Moines	210	Brewers Creek	Hamilton	A3	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (SW1/4, SW1/4, S6, T88N, R25W, Hamilton Co.) to the bridge crossing on Beach Street (West Line of S11, T88N, R26W, Hamilton Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
4	Skunk	37	Crow Creek	Jefferson	A3	B(WW-2)	From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW1/4, SW1/4, S31, T72N, R9W Jefferson Co.) to the confluence of Unnamed Creek (NE1/4, SE1/4, S23, T72N, R10W Jefferson Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
5	Skunk	84	Ballard Creek	Story	A3	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S22, T82N, R23W, Story County) to 580 th Street (West Line S16, T82N, R23W, Story County)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
6	Iowa-Cedar	84	Indian Creek	Linn	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S30, T83N, R6W, Linn Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S20, T84N, R6W, Linn Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
7	Iowa-Cedar	98	Dry Creek	Linn	A3	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S1/2, S21, T84N, R8W, Linn Co.) to Convington Rd (NE 1/4, S29, T84N, R8W, Linn Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
8	Iowa-Cedar	128	Elk Run	Black Hawk	A3	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S6, T88N, R12W, Black Hawk Co.) to the bridge crossing on Dubuque Rd. (SE1/4, S33, T89N, R12W Black Hawk Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
9	Iowa-Cedar	130	Black Hawk Creek	Black Hawk / Grundy	A3	B(WW-1)	From the mouth (S23, T89N, R13W, Black Hawk Co.) to the confluence with N. Black Hawk Creek (SE1/4, S1, T87N, R15W, Grundy Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
10	Iowa-Cedar	160	Willow Creek	Cerro Gordo	A3	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S3, T96N, R20W, Cerro Gordo Co.) to the road crossing (industrially used roadway for access to large quarries near the creek) in SE1/4, SW1/4, S5, T96N, R20W, Cerro Gordo Co	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
11	Iowa-Cedar	164	Willow Creek	Cerro Gordo	A3	B(WW-2)	From the northern boundary of the preserve (N. line, SE 1/4, NE 1/4, S1, T96N, R21W, Cerro Gordo Co.) to 12th Street (S. line, S1, T96N, R21W, Cerro Gordo Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
12	Iowa-Cedar	184	Squaw Creek	Franklin	A3	B(WW-2)	From the confluence of Unnamed Creek (NE1/4, SE1/4, S34, T92N, R20W, Franklin Co.) to Olive Ave (W. Line S28, T92N, R20W, Franklin Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes

	BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
13	Iowa-Cedar	187	Otter Creek	Franklin	A3	B(WW-2)	from the county road bridge crossing (Quail Avenue) (W. Line, S14, T92N, R20W, Franklin Co.) to the confluence with an unnamed tributary (NW¼, SW¼, S15, T92N, R20W, Franklin Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
14	Iowa-Cedar	191	Spring Creek	Franklin	A3	B(WW-2)	From the eastern boundary of the City of Hampton's city park "Harriman Park" (NE1/4, S28, T92N, R20W Franklin Co.) to the upper extent of the park impoundment (NE1/4, S28, T92N, R20W Franklin Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
15	Iowa-Cedar	245	Unnamed Creek	Johnson	A3	B(WW-2)	from the mouth (NE ¼, NW ¼, S8, T79N, R6W, Johnson Co.) to the outfall of Magellan Pipeline (SW ¼, NE ¼, S5, T79N, R6W, Johnson Co.).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
16	Iowa-Cedar	254	Big Bear Creek	Iowa	A3	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S24, T81N, R11W Iowa Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW1/4, NE1/4, S35, T81N, R11W, Iowa Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
17	Iowa-Cedar	258	Little Bear Creek	Poweshiek	A3	B(WW-2)	From (E. Line S23, T80N, R14W Poweshiek Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (NW14, SE1/4 S22, T80N, R14W Poweshiek Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
18	Northeast	14	Unnamed Creek	Scott	A3	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (SW1/4, NW1/4, S20, T78N, R4E Scott Co.) to the ponds dam (NE1/4, NW1/4, S6, T78N, R4E, Scott Co.)	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes
19	Northeast	153	Plum Creek	Delaware	A3	B(WW-2)	From 218th Street (S36, T89N, R4W, Delaware County) to (E. Line, S36, T89N, R4W, Delaware County).	Recreational use is equivalent to a designation that meets the section 101(a)(2) recreational use requirement.	Yes

Table 2 - Revisions to Designate Secondary Contact Recreational Uses and Aquatic Life Use Changes

	BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC Legal Description	Explanation	Approved
1	Western	17	Unnamed Creek	Pottawattamie	A2	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (SE1/4, SE1/4, S6, T77N, R41W Pottawattamie Co.) to the Tri Center Community School outfall (NE1/4, S6, T77N, R41W Pottawattamie Co.)	The average depth was between 6 and 11 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states: While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential of attracting secondary contact recreational uses in certain areas due to the potential of activities to occur such as minnow seining.	Yes
2	Western	82	Stony Creek	Clay	A2	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S7, T96N, R37W, Clay Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek(aka Bull ditch) (NE1/4, S7, T96N, R37W, Clay Co.)	The average depth was between 8 and 9 inches with a maximum depth of 18 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states: While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, the creek does possess the potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Recreational uses, such as seining and trapping of minnows.	Yes
3	Western	84	Unnamed Creek	Clay	A2	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (NE1/4, S7, T96N, R37W, Clay Co.) to the (E. Line S1, T96N, R38W, Clay Co.)	The average depth was between 2 and 15 inches with a maximum depth of 25 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states: While the creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, the creek does possess the potential of attracting Class A2 Secondary Recreational uses, such as seining and trapping of minnows.	Yes
4	Western	103	Unnamed Creek	Plymouth	A2	B(WW-2)	From the mouth of Unnamed Creek to the headwaters at (NE1/4, SW1/4, S17, T92N, R45W Plymouth Co.)	The average depth was between 0 and 10 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states: While the stream is too shallow to support primary contact recreational uses, it has the potential for attracting activities such as trapping or minnow seining.	Yes
5	Western	113	Orange City Slough	Sioux	A2	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S28, T94N, R45W, Sioux Co.) to the road crossing at 450th Street (N. Line S6, T94N, R44W, Sioux Co.)	The average depth was between 7 and 12 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states: The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies.	Yes
6	Western	114	Unnamed Creek	Sioux	A2	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (SW1/4, SE1/4, S28, T95N, R45W, Sioux Co) to the road crossing of 420th Street (N. Line S20, T95N, R45W, Sioux Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 5 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states: The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies.	Yes
7	Western	115	Unnamed Creek	Sioux	A2	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (SW1/4, S14, T95N, R45W Sioux Co.) to the road crossing at Harrison Street (W. Line S10, T95N, R45W, Sioux Co.)	The average depth was between 3 and 6 inches with a maximum depth of 20 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states: The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies.	Yes
8	Western	130	Unnamed Creek	Sioux	A2	B(WW-2)	From the mouth of the Unnamed Creek (S35,T96N, R46W Sioux Co.) to the road crossing at 390th Street (S. Line S35, T96N, R46W Sioux Co.)	The average depth was between 4 and 7 inches with a maximum depth of 15 inches. No public comments suggested an A1 recreational use.* IDNR states: The creek is too shallow to support primary contact recreation and there were no other types of recreation observed. However, the creek does possess potential of attracting secondary contact recreation, such as minnow seining and trapping, at low frequencies.	Yes

* "Public comments" consist of, but are not limited to: interviews with landowners or persons available during the assessments, survey responses from County Conservation Board members, postcards, and on-line survey results.

Table 3 - Resegmentation on Certain Water Bodies and Use Designations

	BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
1	Western	9	Mosquito Creek	Pottawatomie	A1	B(WW-2)	From the Confluence with Unnamed Creek (E1/2, S25, T77N, R42W Pottawatomie Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek (SW1/4 S18, T77N, R41W Pottawatomie Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into eight segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
2	Western	11	Mosquito Creek	Shelby	A1	B(WW-2)	From the bridge crossing on 780th Street (beginning of pooled area under bridge) (S31, T79N, R40W, Shelby Co.) to the end of the pooled area under the bridge (S31, T79N, R40W, Shelby Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into eight segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
3	Western	13	Mosquito Creek	Shelby	A1	B(WW-2)	From within the city limits of Portsmouth at the bridge crossing on 1000th St. (SW1/4 S16, T79N, R40W Shelby Co.) to the confluence with Unnamed Creek at (NW1/4 S14, T80N, R40W Shelby Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into eight segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
4	Western	69	Waterman Creek	O'Brien	A1	B(WW-2)	From the confluence with Murray Creek (NE1/4, NW1/4, S23, T94N, R39W O'Brien Co.) to confluence with Epping Cr. (S36, T97N, R40W, O'Brien Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
5	Western	83	Stony Creek	Clay / Dickinson	A1	B(WW-2)	From the confluence with Unnamed Creek (aka Bull ditch) (NE1/4, S7, T96N, R37W, Clay Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S27, T98N, R38W, Dickinson Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
6	Western	106	West Branch Floyd River	Plymouth	A1	B(WW-2)	From the bridge crossing at County Rd C16 (S19, T93N, R45W Plymouth Co.) to the bridge crossing at 110th St. (S8, T93N, R45W Plymouth Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
7	Western	108	West Branch Floyd River	Sioux	A1	B(WW-2)	From the bridge crossing at 470th St. (S. Line S8, T94N, R45W Sioux Co.) to the bridge crossing at 450th St. (N. Line S5, T94N, R45W Sioux Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
8	Western	110	West Branch Floyd River	Sioux	A1	B(WW-2)	From the W. Line (S12, T95N, R45W Sioux Co.) to the N. Line (S1, T95N, R45W Sioux Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
9	Western	118	Deep Creek	Plymouth	A1	B(WW-2)	From the confluence of Unnamed Creek (SW1/4, NE1/4, S1, T92N, R44W Plymouth Co.) to the confluence with unnamed creek (NW1/4, NW1/4, S6, T92N, R43W, Plymouth Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
10	Southern	34	Unnamed Creek*	Audobon	A1	B(WW-2)	Plunge Pool at Riverview Road crossing from Northing 338789.63, Easting 4597836.02 to Northing 338844.49, Easting 4597833.69 (NE1/4, S36, T78N, R36W Audobon Co.)	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes

	BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
11	Southern	52	East Nodaway River	Adams	A1	B(WW-2)	From the confluence Unnamed Creek (NE1/4, SE1/4, S35, T72N, R34W, Adams Co.) to confluence with Shanghai Cr. (S16, T73N, R32W, Adams Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
12	Southern	111	Unnamed Creek*	Appanoose	A1	B(WW-2)	From the end of the plunge pool X(Easting) 506405.11 Y(Northing) 4498784.17 to the beginning of the pooled area X(Easting) 506340.90 Y(Northing) 4498762.76	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
13	Southern	126	Walnut Creek	Appanoose	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (Appanoose Co.) to the confluence with Little Walnut Creek (S1, T69N, R18W, Appanoose Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
14	Southern	128	Little Walnut Creek	Appanoose	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S1, T69N, R18W Appanoose Co.) to the end of the pooled region upstream of the bridge crossing at County Rd J29 X(Easting) 509480.78 Y(Northing) 4517277.62	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
15	Des Moines	28	Bear Creek	Wapello	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (NE 1/4, SE 1/4, S23, T72N, R14W, Wapello Co.) to the end of the Des Moines River backwater effect ((NAD83) UTM Coordinates: X(Easting) 546864.38 Y(Northing) 4541141.31)	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
16	Des Moines	131	Unnamed Creek	Carroll	A1	B(WW-2)	From the road crossing on Bella Vista Dr. (NE1/4, S30, T84, R34W, Carroll Co.) to the northern road crossing on the section line between S24, T84N, R35W, and S19, T84N, R34W, Carroll Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
17	Skunk	39	Mitchell Creek*	Jefferson	A1	B(WW-1)	From the beginning of the pool at the bridge crossing on 200th St. X(Easting) 583275.29 Y(Northing) 4541143.82 to the end of the pooled areas X(Easting) 583273.27 Y(Northing) 451152.90	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
18	Skunk	51	Walnut Creek*	Jefferson	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (SE1/4, SE1/4, S2, T72N, R8W Jefferson Co.) to the confluence with Burr Oak Creek (NW1/4, NE1/4, S2, T72N, R8W Jefferson Co.)	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was added. The legal description was added to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
19	Skunk	68	Unnamed Creek*	Keokuk	A1	B(WW-2)	From the beginning of a pooled region X(Easting) 555954.99 Y(Northing) 4560110.48 to Highway 21 (NW1/4 S26, T74N, R13W Keokuk Co.)	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
20	Iowa-Cedar	5	Unnamed Creek*	Des Moines	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (NE1/4, SE1/4 S25, T69N, R3W, Des Moines Co.) to the beginning of the pooled region X(Easting) 656702.21 Y(Northing) 4513760.13	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes

	BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
21	Iowa-Cedar	7	Flint Creek	Des Moines	A1	B(WW-2)	Mouth (S28, T70N, R2W, Des Moines Co.) to the confluence with Knotty Creek (S24, T70N, R3W, Des Moines Co.).	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
22	Iowa-Cedar	23	Hawkeye Creek*	Des Moines	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (W1/2 S19, T72N, R1W Des Moines Co.) to the end of the pooled area X(Easting)664589.74 Y(Northing) 4544294.43	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
23	Iowa-Cedar	71	Crooked Creek*	Cedar	A1	B(WW-1)	From the mouth (SE1/4, NE1/4, S13, T79N, R3W, Cedar Co.) to X(Easting)655495.43 Y(Northing)4612484.60	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
24	Iowa-Cedar	91	Mud Creek	Benton	A1	B(WW-2)	From the bridge crossing on 30th Ave. (SE 1/4, SE 1/4 S17, T82N, R09W Benton Co.)to confluence with an unnamed tributary (E1/2, S7, T82N, R9W, Benton Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
25	Iowa-Cedar	98	Dry Creek*	Linn	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S1/2, S21, T84N, R8W, Linn Co.) to Convington Rd (NE 1/4, S29, T84N, R8W, Linn Co.)	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
26	Iowa-Cedar	109	Blue Creek	Linn	A1	B(WW-2)	From X(Easting) 596932.35 Y(Northing) 4676907.35 to the end of the pooled area at X(Easting) 596908.18 Y(Northing) 4676959.51	The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
27	Iowa-Cedar	128	Elk Run	Black Hawk	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S6, T88N, R12W, Black Hawk Co.) to the bridge crossing on Dubuque Rd. (SE1/4, S33, T89N, R12W Black Hawk Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
28	Iowa-Cedar	133	Black Hawk Creek	Grundy	A1	B(WW-2)	From Holland Creek (S35, T88N, R17W Grundy Co.) Confluence with N. Black Hawk Cr. (S1, T87N, R15W, Grundy Co.) to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S12, T87N, R18W, Grundy Co.)to confluence with an unnamed tributary (S12, T87N, R18W, Grundy Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
29	Iowa-Cedar	135	Unnamed Creek*	Black Hawk	A1	B(WW-2)	From the beginning of the pooled region at X(Easting)0 548047.73 Y(Northing) 47003170.89 to the ponds outlet stream (SE1/4, SE1/4 S31, T89N, R13W Black Hawk Co.)	A newly identified stream in the surface water classification document was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
30	Iowa-Cedar	162	Willow Creek	Cerro Gordo	A1	B(WW-2)	From the beginning of the pooled region X(Easting) 480552.83 Y(Northing) 4778858.44 to the end of the pooled region X(Easting) 480559.60 Y(Northing) 4778969.54	The original segment was subdivided into six segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
31	Iowa-Cedar	189	Otter Creek	Franklin	A1	B(WW-2)	Frm the confluence with Buffalo Creek (S5, T92N, R20W, Franklin Co.)to the confluence with D. D. 55 (S24, T93W, R21W, Franklin Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes

	BASIN	INDEX NUMBER	WATER BODY	COUNTY(S)	Recreational Use	Aquatic Life Use	2008 SWC LEGAL DESCRIPTION	Explanation	Approved
32	Iowa-Cedar	207	Little Cedar River	Chickasaw	A1	B(WW-1)	From 220th Street (S21, T95N, R14W, Chickasaw Co.) to (N. Line S21, T95N, R14W, Chickasaw Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
33	Iowa-Cedar	208	Little Cedar River	Chickasaw / Mitchell	A1	B(WW-1)	From (N. line S21, T95N, R14W Chickasaw Co.) to the manmade dam near Staceyville (NW1/4, SE1/4, S31, T100N, R16W Mitchell Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
34	Iowa-Cedar	209	Little Cedar River	Mitchell	A1	B(WW-1)	From manmade dam near Staceyville (NW1/4, SE1/4, S31, T100N, R16W Mitchell Co.)- to the Iowa-Minnesota state line (S9, T100N, R16W Mitchell Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
35	Iowa-Cedar	256	Big Bear Creek	Poweshiek	A1	B(WW-2)	From Little Bear Creek (NW1/4, SE1/4, S16, T80N, R13W, Poweshiek Co.) to confluence with unnamed tributary (W. line, S21, T81N, R16W, Poweshiek Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into three segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
36	Northeastern	151	Plum Creek	Delaware	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth of Plum Creek (S11, T87N, R4W, Delaware County) to the bridge crossing at 285th St. (S6, T87N, R4W Delaware Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into four segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes
37	Northeastern	162	Honey Creek	Delaware	A1	B(WW-2)	From the mouth (S19, T89N, R5W Delaware Co.) to the confluence with the Unnamed Creek at (NW1/4, S10, T89N, R5W Delaware Co.)	The original segment was subdivided into two segments. The legal description was revised to more accurately describe the location of the attainable recreational use.	Yes

*This water body has been newly identified in the surface water classification document.